BLACK GOLD COMPOST COMPANY

OXFORD, FLORIDA

OPERATION PROCEDURES MANUAL
AND ENGINEERING REPORT

Prepared For:
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Revised August 15, 2013 – Sumter County Special Use Permit

Benjamin Ellis, PE

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1.0 Definitions

"Raw Material" shall mean cow manure, horse bedding, or mushroom residue, which is collected from agricultural or food processing operations and delivered to the Black Gold Compost Company facility located in Oxford, Florida. This material is stockpiled and/or placed into wind rows and composted.

"Processed Material" shall mean material that has been mixed, composted, screened, bagged, and placed in the finished product areas at the Black Gold Compost Company Facility located in Oxford, Florida.

"Facility" shall mean the Black Gold Compost Company facility located in Oxford, Florida, and shall include offices, composting areas, stockpile areas, bagging plant, finished product area, driveways, parking lots, stormwater ponds, and other improvements.

"Operation" shall mean the acceptance, stockpiling, placing into wind rows, composting, screening, and bagging. This process converts Raw Materials to Processed Materials.

"Site Plan" shall mean the site plan for the Black Gold Compost Company facility located in Oxford, Florida, and prepared by Littlejohn Engineering Associates, dated August 15, 2013.

"Composted Material" shall mean material that has been mixed and composted, but that has not be screened and bagged. This material is stored in stockpiles on the west side of the Bagging Plant and contains Overs.

"Bagging Plant" shall mean the physical building located at the Facility where the Composted Material is screened (with the Overs removed) and bagged.

"Overs" shall mean any Composted Material that does not pass through a three-quarter inch screen. This could include clumps, wood, limerock, paper, and plastic.

"Compost Area" shall mean that portion of the facility where Raw Materials, Pre-Compost Wind Rows, Composting Wind Rows, and Post-Compost Wind Rows, are placed, formed, and turned, as shown (in generalities) on the Site Plan. The surface of the Compost Area shall be a limerock-stabilized base material. This material will be created by mixing the in situ surface soils with a small amount of limerock to provide better strength and stability.

"Operator" shall mean Black Gold Compost Company (formerly known as BLDM, Inc.), its officers, and its employees.

"Bagging Plant" shall mean the 20,000 square foot concrete block and steel building located near the east end of the Facility. The Bagging Plant includes an office area and bagging equipment.

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2.0 Facility Description

Black Gold Compost Company has constructed and is operating a biological composting facility on approximately 103.4 acres in near the community of Oxford in unincorporated Sumter County, Florida. The Facility accepts and composts cow manure, horse bedding, and mushroom residuals. The Processed Material is bagged and sold as potting soil in the retail market.

2.1 Location

The project is located in portions of Sections 15 and 16, Township 18 South, Range 22 East, in northern Sumter County. The project site lies just east of Interstate 75, south of CR 466, and west of CR 237. The site address is 11424 County Road 237. A project location map shown on the cover sheet of the Site Plans.

2.2 Site History and Conditions

In general, prior to construction of the Facility, the site was woodland and pasture, and has historically contained other general agricultural uses. There are approximately 3.93 acres of wetlands within the ~~parcel~~ property. The adjacent land is described as low density residential, improved pasture, and generally agricultural.

The site contains sandy well-drained to somewhat poorly-drained upland soils. The ground surface is nearly level to gently sloping. The wetland soils are poorly drained and appear in flat areas. The onsite soils do not present any significant limitations for the proposed uses. Any minor limitations have been overcome by using currently accepted engineering and construction practices.

The subject parcel is currently zoned by Sumter County as Agriculture. The historic use was the property was agricultural. All adjacent land areas are also zoned either low-density residential or agricultural, and have such land uses.

2.3 Composting Process

The composting process used in the Operation at the Facility is regulated under Chapter 62-709, F.A.C., a copy of which is included in the Appendix. In particular, the composting process is as specified under 62-709.350, F.A.C., "Specific Criteria for Registration of Facilities Composting Vegetative Wastes, Animal Byproducts, or Manure, or Blending Manure". These specifications include criteria for disinfection and/or pathogen removal, carbon to nitrogen ratio, and vector attraction reduction.

2.4 Facility Improvements

The Facility includes the following major improvements:

- Bagging Plant
- Modular Office Buildings

- Storage Building
- Compost Area
- Stockpile Areas
- Finished Product Area (Asphalt Pavement)
- Loading Dock
- Stormwater Management Areas (Retention Ponds)
- Stormwater Berms and Swales
- Access Lanes

2.4.1 Fencing and Surface Improvements

The Facility is fenced along County Road 237, with a gate at the paved access roadway. An additional fence is to be constructed along the west line of the Facility, which is the easterly right-of-way line of Interstate 75. This fence will also include a fabric screen to prevent dust and/or wind-blown debris from leaving the Facility and reaching the highway.

The parking lot and bagged material storage areas around the Bagging Plant are paved with asphalt. The Compost Area is improved with limerock-stabilized base, in order to provide an adequate base for vehicle movement and the composting process. This limerock-stabilized base is created by mixing in situ surface soils with a small amount of crushed limerock powder, which improves both the strength and stability of the soil base.

The North parcel is fenced along the north, east, and west boundaries. The bagged material storage area and connecting road with the bagging facility will be supported by limerock-stabilized base.

2.4.2 Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal

A four-inch potable water well is located near the office portion of the Bagging Plant. The remaining wells on the site, which vary in size from three inches to five inches, are used in the composting process and are non-potable wells (with proper signs posted).

The only wastewater produced at the Facility is domestic wastewater from the office portion of the Bagging Plant. An on-site septic system (mound system) is located just north of the Bagging Plant.

2.4.3 Stormwater Management

Stormwater management improvements are discussed in a later section of this document.

2.5 Access Management

The location of the Facility was selected based upon its proximity to established roadways and transportation networks, such as Interstate 75, County Road 466, and County Road 475. The primary access to the site will be by CR 237, which is a paved and county-maintained roadway.

A driveway connection has been established per county code to access the Facility. An auxiliary driveway connection has been established off CR 237 to access the north parcel of the property. A future driveway connection is proposed along CR 466 at the northwest corner of the property. The driveway is designed for access to a future phase of development.

The delivery of Raw Materials and distribution of Processed Materials will result in approximately ~~ten~~ fifty trucks per day entering and leaving the Facility.

2.6 Employees and Operation Hours

The Operation will employ between ten and fifteen people, including office personnel, bagging equipment operators, and composting operators. The Facility will normally operate from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM, six days per week. During peak seasonal operation, the bagging plant may operate two shifts (the second shift being from 4:00 PM to 12:00 Midnight), if approved by Sumter County.

2.7 Permitting History

The Facility is currently operating under the following permits:

- Florida Department of Environmental Protection Solid Waste Operating Permit Number 167962-006-SO/12
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection Environmental Resource Permit Number 60-0216405-002
- Sumter County Conditional Use Permit Number 99-1
- Sumter County Operating Permit Number OP 2001-1
- Sumter County Environmental Health Department Drinking Water Well and Supply System Permit
- Sumter County Environmental Health Department On-Site Sewage and Disposal Permit
- Sumter County Public Works Driveway Connection Permit

These Permits have specific conditions for performance and reporting to state and local agencies. The property operation of the Facility requires the Operator to be familiar with each Permit and the requirements conditioned therein.

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3.0 Design Capacity of Facility

3.1 Basis of Calculation

The Design Capacity of the Facility is based on information shown on the Site Plan for the Facility. This includes the Cross-Section detail for various types of rows and storage piles and the length of each type. These include the following:

- Raw Material Storage (large rows located on the west end of the Facility)
- Pre-Compost Wind Rows (large rows located throughout the Compost Area of the Facility)
- Composting Wind Rows (small piles located throughout the Compost Area of the Facility)
- Post-Compost Wind Rows (large rows located throughout the Compost Area of the Facility)
- Composted Material Loose Storage (large rows located on the west side of the Bagging Plant)
- Overs Material Loose Storage (row located on the southwest side of the Bagging Plant)

3.2 Calculation

The following table shows the calculated capacity of the composting material at the Facility:

Type of Material	Cross-Section			Total Length of All Rows (ft)	Volume (cy)	
	Height (ft)	Average Width (ft)	Area (sf)			
Raw Material Storage	12	30	360	3800	50,700	
Pre-Compost Wind Rows	10	20	200	5300	39,300	116,500
Composting Wind Rows	8	8	64	19,100	45,300	
Post-Compost Wind Rows	10	20	200	4300	31,900	
Composted Material Loose Storage	25	35	875	1,900	61,600	64,800
Overs Material Loose Storage	25	35	875	100	3,200	
Total Volume of Compost Material					**232,000**	

As noted above, the total volume of the material (from Raw Material to Composted Material) on the Facility site that is part of the Operation is 232,000 cubic yards. In addition to this material, the Facility also has storage or stockpiles of peat and other materials (such as sand, mulch, etc.). Furthermore, the Processed Material (which is bagged) is stored on a paved area on the east side of the Bagging Plant.

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4.0 Material Processing Rates

4.1 Introduction

As noted in this document, the Operation accepts approximately ten truck loads of Raw Material each day and distributes approximately ten truck loads of Processed Material each day. The balance of Raw Material and processed material is a key to the operation. However, the size of the Facility, and the nature of the Operation, creates capacity that can be used to either accept additional raw material or distribute additional processed material in a given day.

4.2 Waste Processed Per Operation Day

The Facility is operated six days a week. Removing holidays, the Facility would then operate approximately 300 days per year. The Operation processes, on average, the following (by weight and volume, assuming 1.5 tons per cubic yard or 110 pounds per cubic foot):

4.2.1 By Volume

240,000 cubic yards per year
800 cubic yards per day

4.2.2 By Weight

360,000 tons per year
1,200 tons per day

Based on the above, 1200 tons per day has been entered into Item 11 on the "Compost Facility Data Form".

As noted in this document, the average composting time is seventeen weeks, which is approximately 100 working days (six days per week). Based on this, the Facility would require a capacity of at least 80,000 cubic yards (800 cubic yards per day multiplied by 100 working days). As noted in this document, the maximum volume of material that would be in the composting process at any given time is 116,500 cubic yards (Pre-Compost Wind Rows, Compost.

4.3 Maximum Processing Rate

A number of factors require the Facility to have additional capacity, such as the following:

- Variance in the length of time required to complete the composting process due to weather conditions and/or the desired product
- Variance in the volume of Raw Material received, due to seasonal changes
- Variance in the volume of Processed Material distributed, due to market conditions

As such, and as noted in this document, the total maximum volume of compost material at the Facility (which would include Raw Material Stockpile and Composted Material Loose Storage) is over double (232,000 cubic yards). This additional storage capacity allows the Facility to accept or distribute up to three times the average daily processing volume (and by extension, daily processing weight).

Based on the above, 1200 tons per day has been entered into Item 11 on the "Compost Facility Data Form".

5.0 General Composting Process

5.1 Delivery of Raw Materials

The Raw Materials composted in the Operation are described as follows:

- Horse bedding is obtained from horse farms in Marion County, Sumter County, and other nearby locations. This bedding may be shavings, hay, and/or wheat straw. It may also contain pieces of natural wood ranging in size from two inches to eight inches in length.

- This used bedding is delivered to nearby dairies where it is used as a six-inch to twelve-inch pack in the holding and stall areas. After about four to six weeks, the dairyman removes this mixture of bedding, manure, and urine, and places it in wind rows at the dairy (located within the surface water permitted site). The mixture is turned with front-end loaders and windrow turners.

- The partially-processed mixture is delivered to the Facility for composting.

- The Facility also accepts horse bedding directly from the horse farms and manure directly from dairy operations, both for composting.

- Mushroom residuals from nearby food process operations are also accepted at the Facility for composting.

- No unprocessed chicken manure is used in the compost operation. No fresh chicken manure is accepted at the Facility. On average, the Facility accepts approximately 1,100 cubic yards of *processed chicken fertilizer* per year. This material is bagged immediately upon delivery in the same manner as all other composted material, and sent out within 1 to 3 days.

- No other chemicals are used in the composting operation.

5.2 Forming of Wind Rows

The Raw Materials listed above are mixed until the carbon to nitrogen ratio is greater than 20 to 1, as regulated by 62-709.350, F.A.C. The wind rows are formed directly from the mixed Raw Materials. The formed wind rows may initially be larger, Pre-Composting Wind Rows, which are approximately thirty feet wide (at the base) and approximately ten feet tall. The Composting Wind Rows are approximately eleven feet wide (at the base) and eight feet tall. These are the wind rows that are turned, and it is in these wind rows that the majority of the composting process occurs. When the process is complete, Post-Composting Wind Rows may be formed that are of similar size to the Pre-Composting Wind Rows.

5.3 Turning of Wind Rows

The first turning of the wind rows will be within 48 hours of initial placement. The wind rows will then be turned every one to fifteen days during the composting process. The Operator will

only turn wind rows during daytime working hours and when wind direction will not carry windrow disturbance odors toward populated areas.

5.4 Composting Parameters

Optimal composting occurs when the following parameters are observed in the wind rows:

- Temperature range between 130° F and 160° F.
- Moisture content range of between 35% and 50%.
- Composting period of between 12 weeks and 20 weeks.

The requirement for future turning will be determined by inspection of the material within the pile. The material will continue to be combined and turned until:

- The straw fiber structure is gone;
- The compost has a rich dark color and a texture somewhat like coffee grounds;
- The pH is at or above 7;
- Moisture content is below 50% for seven days;
- Temperature remains below 90° F;
- The material has composed for a minimum of nine weeks.

No additives in the form of fertilizers, inoculates, etc., are to be added to the wind rows at the onset of composting or during decomposition of the wind rows. However, once a productive compost product is achieved, this material will not be entirely removed from the properly-aged and high-temperature disinfected compost. A small fraction will be retained with the fresh incoming material as a "starter" to promote rapid and healthy decomposition of the fresh material.

Using these parameters, the Operator has historically produced a Composted Material that meets the disinfection requirements of 62-709.300 (8) (a). Testing of Composted Material is discussed later in this document. When these parameters are met, the Composted Material is ready to be removed from the Compost Area and moved to the storage area near the Bagging Plant.

5.5 Testing, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

5.5.1 Disinfection Requirements

In accordance with 62-709.300, F.A.C., the Operation will achieve the following disinfection requirements (Option 1):

- The density of fecal coli form is less than 1000 Most Probable Number per gram total solids; or
- The density of Salmonella sp. bacteria is less than three Most Probable Number per four grams of total solids.

and

- Maintain 131° F (55° C) or higher for fifteen consecutive days in a wind row with at least five turnings for the wind row.

5.5.2 Composted Material Sample Testing

In accordance with 62-709.530, F.A.C., a composite sample of the Composted Material produced at the Facility shall be analyzed at intervals of every 20,000 tons of compost produced or every three months. The material shall be tested for the following:

- Fecal coli form or Salmonella sp. bacteria, in accordance with the disinfection requirements;
- Percent moisture, percent reduction in organic matter, percent organic matter, and pH;
- Entric viruses, plaque-forming unit per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis); and
- Helmuth ova, ova per four grams of total solids (dry weight basis).

The testing shall be completed in accordance 62-160, F.A.C. Results shall be submitted to the FDEP Southwest District Office within thirty days of sample collection.

5.5.3 Individual Wind Row Record Keeping

Each compost wind row will be labeled by placing a post in the ground off the pad in line with the compost wind row. A weatherproof 12-inch by 12-inch sign will be attached to each post. The signs will have the compost wind row identification number, date, and other pertinent information on them. Compost records will be kept for each compost wind row. Sample data sheets are attached in the Appendix. Records will also include compost turning, temperature achieved within, compost wind rows, rainfall, and any surface water ponding problems and corrective action taken.

5.5.4 Monthly Record Keeping

The Operator shall record and maintain for three years the following information with regard to the Operation:

- Analytical results of Composted Material Testing;
- The quantity, type, and source of Raw Materials accepted;
- The quantity and type of Raw Materials processed into Composted Material;
- The quantity and type of Composted Material produced; and
- The quantity and type of Processed Material that is distributed.

The Monthly Record Keeping Form is included in the Appendix.

5.5.5 Annual Report

The Operator shall submit to the FDEP Southwest District Office Form 62-709.901 (2) by June 1 with the following data for the prior calendar year:

- The Facility name, address, and permit number;
- The year covered;
- The total quantity, in tons, and type of Raw Material accepted;
- The total quantity, in tons, and type of Raw Material processed into Composted Material;
- The total quantity, in tons, and type of Composted Material produced; and
- The total quantity, in tons, and type of Process Material that is distributed.

FDEP Form 62-709.901 (2) is included in the Appendix.

5.6 Classification of Compost

In accordance with 62-709.550, F.A.C., the Operation produces Type YM Compost, which is defined as follows:

> Type YM is compost made from only vegetable waste, animal byproducts or manure, with or without yard trash, which is mature or semi-mature and is fine, medium, or coarse. For such compost, a foreign matter content of less than 2% and a metal concentration equivalent to code 1 is assumed.

Where "code 1" is defined as follows:

Cadmium	< 15 mg/kg	Nickel	< 50 mg/kg
Cooper	< 450 mg/kg	Zinc	< 900 mg/kg
Lead	< 500 mg/kg		

In accordance with 62-709.600, F.A.C., Type YM Compost shall have unrestricted distribution.

6.0 Daily Facility Operations

6.1 Staffing

Three operations personnel will perform daily equipment operations, directing and spotting incoming vehicles, to the incoming materials and composted materials stockpile area, placement of compost material on the composting pads, turning of the composting windrow piles, screening operations, and general maintenance functions. The loader operator will check incoming vehicles, measure composting materials volumes, and direct drivers to the receiving compost area. This employee will also keep daily operations records.

The bagging operation employs approximately twelve operations personnel at full production.

The operation area on-site communications will be accomplished by cellular telephone to the Bagging Plant. The Bagging Plant will have a conventional land-line telephone.

Suitable shelter and sanitary facilities shall be provided for personnel employed at the composting site and those unloading vehicles at the site. Shelter is a desirable protection for the employees as well as transport vehicle personnel unloading vehicles during inclement weather. Shelter and safe drinking water, sanitary hand-washing facilities, and toilet facilities meeting the State Health Department requirements are provided at the Bagging Plant.

6.2 Facility Access

Haul vehicles entering the facility are checked in at the office at the Bagging Plant. The cubic yardage of each truck load is determined by physical measurement and recorded at that time.

The incoming vehicles enter the Facility through the main entrance gate off CR 237 and proceed to the office at the Bagging Plant. Once measured and recorded, the driver will be directed to the incoming and composted materials stockpile area, which will be accessed by the various access roadways traversing the site. Directional signage is in place to assist drivers utilizing the facility. Vehicles exiting the Facility will follow the access roadways back to the office and then be measured if haling compost off site, and exit onto the County road. The Facility will not be open to the public, only to contracted sources.

Access to the site shall be controlled as to time of use and as to those authorized to access the site. An attendant will be on duty at the site office to control access. No scavenging, burning, and indiscriminate dumping will be allowed. When only authorized persons are permitted access to the site during operating hours, traffic and other accident hazards are minimized. Control of the site is obtained by site fencing; a well-defined entrance to the site and a gate that will be locked when the facility is closed.

6.3 Equipment

The proposed facility equipment will be rubber-wheeled front-end loader, dump trucks, and windrow turning machine such as *Scat*, *Scarab*, *Aeromaster*, or *Frontier* along with a 1500-

3,000-gallon water wagon. Additionally, trommel screens in sizes between five-eighths inch (5/8") and three-quarters inch (3/4") are used for screening the material. Refueling for the above-noted equipment will be by a portable fuel tank which will be moved around the site as needed.

6.4 Composting Process Procedures

6.4.1 Incoming Raw Material

Each incoming waste type is carefully placed in Raw Materials Storage Area as incoming composting materials are stockpiled area until a sufficient volume is available to mix a windrow for composting. Operation management is directly involved in the stockpiling, combining of materials for composting, and the placement of compost material on the pads.

6.4.2 Wind Row Sequence

1. The incoming material will be stored at any temporary storage area for no more than 48 hours. The Raw Materials will then be placed either directly into wind rows in the Compost Area or into piles in the Raw Material Storage Area.

2. Incoming raw material will be trommel screened (3/4" to 5/8") at the location(s) shown on the site plan. Screened debris, such as plastic, rocks, wood, etc., will be placed in a dumpster.

3. As wind rows are formed, Raw Materials will be mixed until the required carbon to nitrogen ratio is reached (greater than twenty to one).

4. As wind rows are formed, the Operator will oversee the monitoring and recording of the wind rowed compost. The newly wind rowed compost usually reaches a temperature sufficient to begin biodegradation within 48 hours of initial placement.

5. The composting material usually requires the addition of water during the first six-week composting period it is on the pad. The moisture content of incoming material when it is placed on the pad is usually approximately 50%, and during composting, a hardened "crust" forms over the top of the wind rows. This crust retards rainfall from entering the interior of the wind rows. Heat generated during composting dries out the material. Water from stormwater retention ponds or the five-inch non-potable water well will be added as needed to maintain moisture content of between 35% and 50%. The water is applied by the water wagon when the wind rows have been turned.

6. In the event of excessive rainfall, the cow manure partially composted at the dairies will not be brought to the Facility until the composted material on the pads is sufficiently dry enough (approximately 35%) to be removed to the Bagging Plant.

7. Wind rows are turned every one to fifteen days. If excessive odor is detected, wind rows may be turned twice per day.

8. The temperature is checked daily and moisture content is checked every 48 hours and recorded by compost windrow number. Optimal temperature during composting is 140° F.

9. When temperature in mature compost will only reach 110° F, composting process is complete.

10. Under the direction of the Operation management personnel, the finished compost is removed from the Compost Area, loaded on trucks, and taken directly to the Composted Material Loose Storage area near the Bagging Plant.

6.4.3 Curing and Screening

1. The Composted Material cures at the Composted Material Loose Storage Area. These piles can be covered, as needed, to aid the curing process.

2. The cured Composed Material is screened as it goes into the Bagging Plant. The screen is a three-quarter inch (3/4") diameter drop screen.

3. Depending on size and moisture levels, approximately 2% to 3% of material comes over the screens and is considered Overs. Initially, the Overs are approximately 75% compost clumps, 20% wood pieces, 4% limerock, and 1% paper or plastic.

4. The Overs are placed in a separate curing pile for up to 180 days, then the pile is rescreened. This dries the clumps and allows the compost to enter the bagging operation.

5. The remaining debris is disposed of as follows:

    - Paper, plastic, metal, and large wood pieces (greater than six inches) are placed in a dumpster.

    - Limerock is crushed and spread in the Compost Area.

    - Smaller wood pieces are reintroduced to the compost wind rows.

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7.0 Facility and Operation Environmental Controls

7.1 Stormwater and Leachate Management

7.1.1 Environmental Resource Permit

The Complex has been designed and permitted by FDEP under Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) Number 60-0216405-002, issued March 18, 2004, to provide the required stormwater management facilities. A series of swales, diversion berms, and water retention areas are used to meet the local and state stormwater requirements. The north parcel will be designed and permitted by Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD).

Routine maintenance of the stormwater management system will be provided by the owner. Best Management Practices will be followed as well as other recommended maintenance practices, as included in the Appendix.

7.1.2 Leachate

Any stormwater which would come in contact with the composting material is considered "leachate" under 62-709.500 F.A.C. In accordance with that rule, the leachate generated by this facility is directed to the stormwater management facilities located on the site, which comply with the FDEP ERP Rules (62-25, 62-302, and 62-330, F.A.C.) and store the entire volume of the 100-year, 24-hour, rainfall event.

7.2 Disposal of Residual Materials and Solid Waste

During the composting process, large debris, such as feed bags, hay bailing cord/wire and plastic, is pulled from the wind rows and placed in a dumpster. As noted in this document, after the composting process is complete, the Overs, which are screened out of the Composted Material (three-quarter inch screen), are approximately 2% to 3% of the total volume of the Composted Material. The maximum volume of Overs stockpiled would be approximately 3,200 yards. The stockpile will be covered with a tarp until rescreened. After the Overs have been allowed to cure for an additional time period in the Composted Material Loose Storage area, the Overs are re-screened and disposed of as follows:

- Approximately 75% is clumps of Composted Material (the clumping is caused by excess moisture). This is returned to the Composted Material Loose Storage Piles.
- Approximately 20% is wood pieces. Large pieces of wood are placed in a dumpster. Small pieces of wood are collected and mix with Raw Material to go through the composting process.
- Approximately 4% is limerock or limerock-stabilized base from the surface of the Composting Area. This is returned and spread at the composting area.
- Approximately 1% is a mixture of plastic and paper. This is placed in a dumpster.
- Two eight-yard (8 cy) dumpsters with covers are located on the site. These dumpsters are closed at night and in times of inclement weather. Contents of each dumpster are collected once or twice per week, depending on the volume of waste produced.

Other than the large debris and residual materials described above, as well as general office and shop waste, no substantial solid waste is generated by the facility. All solid waste is collected, as described above, and delivered to the Sumter County Transfer Station located on CR 470 in Sumterville for disposal. Solid waste is picked up and delivered to the Transfer Station within seventy-two hours.

7.3 Odor Control

The Raw Materials accepted are of a quality that odor potential is minimal. However, should odors be generated, the operator will know quickly as the odor will initially be localized. The operator will assess the cause of the odor and immediately implement corrective action as follows:

- The Operator will monitor the moisture content of the incoming feedstock both visually and by touch, if necessary, to assess the possibility of odor generation.

- Any incoming feedstock that could potentially generate odors will be blended with other, drier feedstock to achieve the desired amount of moisture in an attempt to prevent odor.

- Windrow turning is essential to the control of odor. The windrows are turned on a schedule that maximizes the amount of oxygen introduced into the material which in turn eliminates the odor causing bacteria and increases the population of beneficial bacteria in the compost.

- Whenever measurable, constant, wind is blowing toward the north, special care will be taken in an effort to alleviate any off site migration of fugitive odor(s).

- Normally, the composting wind rows are turned approximately every one to fifteen days. The composting material is sampled and evaluated weekly to insure adequate internal conditions are maintained and for early detection of problems so corrective measures can be taken. In the event odors are inadequately controlled by turning and combining composting materials, commercially available odor control additives will be utilized and success monitored. The odor control additives are organic in make up and are mostly enzymes that are formulated to restore balance to the composting material.

- If odor is noticed on site or an odor complaint is received, the following steps will be taken immediately:

1. Drive around the perimeter of the site; record the date, time, wind direction, approximate wind speed, air temperature, ID and location of all rows being turned.
2. Record the name of the product being produced at the bagging plant.
3. Visit the location of the complaint or the area that reported the odor first and record the location of that area relative to the direction from the bagging plant.

4. Record the name of the person reporting the odor and any additional information they may provide. This information along with the level of odor will be recorded on an Odor / Dust Complaint Checklist.
5. If the odor persists, immediately discontinue turning the row or pile that is producing the odor.
6. Once the wind speed and / or direction has changed, turn the suspected windrow twice.
7. If turning a larger curing pile is creating an odor, the pile will be turned once when wind conditions permit and the turning schedule will be adjusted to turn the pile again in one week and continue monitoring for the presence of odor.

7.4 Litter Control

Blowing litter should be minimal at the site and shall be controlled by policing near the Compost Area. The entire site shall be policed regularly and inspections will be recorded on a Litter / Dust Log form, with results available for inspection as requested. Unloading shall be supervised and performed so as to minimize scattering of incoming materials. Improperly controlled and stored materials create unsightly conditions, attract vectors, and become fire hazards if left to accumulate. Proper materials management to prevent and limit this material from blowing into roads, ditches, and onto other property will be implemented in an attempt to keep the appearance of the Facility looking good. Specifically, the following will be part of the Operation:

1. A permanent fence will be along the west line of the Facility and the east line of Interstate 75. This fence will be chain link with a woven fabric wind screen.

2. Temporary litter fencing will be placed downwind from the wind rows during their initial two-week turning period.

3. Litter fencing will be placed near the north berm, as needed, to capture blowing litter not contained from the wind rows.

4. Temporary litter fencing will be installed in an area near the screeners to effectively separate and capture windblown plastic. Where possible, fans will also be used to direct the plastic into the litter fencing.

5. Screening will be performed with trommel screens in one of four locations as noted on the site plan. Compost will be screened from the curing piles prior the being relocated to the bagging plant.

6. The plastic and trash from the compost will be disposed of in dumpsters. The overs will be placed in an overs pile to be rescreened within 180 days.

7.5 Dust Control

Suitable control measures shall be taken whenever dust is a problem. Excessive dust slows operations, creates accident hazards, and esthetic problems, and may cause eye irritation or other

injury and health problems to personnel. Should there be nearby developments, dust could become an air pollutant and a health, public, and/or private nuisance.

The generation of dust and fugitive particles due to the extraction, loading, and hauling should be minimized. The haul road and composting areas should be maintained in a safe condition throughout the life of the operation. Existing vegetated areas should only be disturbed as the project proceeds. Dust control methods should be limited to watering of areas where dust and fugitive particles are generated. The use of calcium chloride, oils, or other liquids is not acceptable.

Routine watering of the work area and haul road will be scheduled as needed. Best Management Practices are to be followed to assist in the prevention and control of erosion due to wind. The Operator shall monitor dust conditions and the results of this monitoring/inspection will be recorded on a Litter / Dust Log form and available for inspection as requested.

Wind speed and direction will be monitored daily. If excess dust is being created on site, the following steps will be implemented in an attempt to correct it;

1. The traffic pattern of on-site trucks or loaders will be changed OR

2. The roads and work area will be watered immediately OR

3. Hauling or turning in the originating area of the dust will be stopped until the roads can be watered or until wind conditions change.

7.6 Vector Control

Vector control (rats, flies, insects, birds) shall be instituted whenever necessary in the judgment of the owner/operator, or at the request of the Health Department, to minimize the transmission of disease through this route. Although operation of a compost facility according to these standards will reduce insect, arthropod, rodent, bird, and other vector problems to a minimum, any lapse in proper operative procedures may result in attraction and rapid production of these possible carriers of disease and filth. Supplemental vector control measures may occasionally be necessary to prevent health hazard or nuisances. A consulting entomologist specializing in vector control shall be retained to oversee the vector control program. This standard shall be deemed to have been satisfied when supplemental vector control measures are performed within 24 hours when they become necessary.

7.7 Animal Feeding

All animals shall be excluded from the site, and feeding of animals on the site is prohibited. Domestic or wild animals will interfere with the composting operations. Appropriate fencing that will exclude animals, and routine turning of compost wind rows, will make the site less attractive for gulls and other birds.

7.8 Protection of Groundwater

The storage or depositing of compost in groundwater is prohibited. The decomposition products provide soluble materials that could cause problems if absorbed by groundwater. Project Plan Drawings have been prepared which require sufficient setbacks from on-site low areas. Also, drainage construction features have been incorporated into the project plans to collect and manage surface runoff, minimizing standing water within composting areas.

7.9 Sewage Solids or Liquids

Sewage solids or liquids and other hazardous wastes shall not be disposed of in the composting operation. Sewage solids or liquids are infectious and create health hazards if not properly handled. The Sumter County Health Department should be notified if these materials are attempted to be disposed of at the compost site.

7.10 Salvage

No scavenging shall be permitted at the compost site. Any operation at the compost site that interferes with the prompt sanitary treatment of compost material cannot be tolerated. Improperly conducted operations delay waste handling and create unsanitary conditions, often resulting in vector problems and unsightliness, which are detrimental to public acceptance of the operation.

8.0 Facility and Operation Safety Controls

8.1 Access Road

An entrance road from CR 237 into the Facility provides primary access. A secondary entrance road from CR237 is located north of the primary access driveway. A future driveway connection is proposed along CR 466 for future development adjacent to CR 466. The site is enclosed by a security fence. Signs throughout the site are to direct traffic flow. A sign at the entrance stating operation hours, name of facility, and operator of the facility is provided.

Roads that provide access between public roads or highways and the Facility shall be maintained so as to be passable in ordinary inclement weather. It is necessary that operation vehicles shall be able to enter and exit the site in all weather conditions. The Operator shall inspect the roadways daily and correct noted problems immediately.

The access roadways throughout the Facility shall maintain a base surface that will stand up under all traffic usage in ordinary inclement weather. The roadways shall be drained so that water will readily run away from the road. The roadways shall be wide enough (twenty feet) for safe travel by large vehicles and fire vehicle access.

8.2 Equipment Maintenance

Provision shall be made for the routine operational maintenance of equipment at the compost site or elsewhere and for the prompt repair or replacement of equipment. Systematic routine maintenance of equipment reduces repair costs, increases life expectancy, and helps to prevent breakdowns that interrupt operations. In the event of a breakdown, prompt repair of equipment or immediate procurement of available standby equipment insures continuity of operations. Special advance arrangements for making major repairs and for providing standby equipment will materially reduce downtime.

Adequate routine maintenance of operational equipment must be carried out. A record of maintenance will be available for inspection when desired. Inoperable equipment will be repaired or replaced within 48 hours.

8.3 Fire Protection

Suitable measures shall be taken to prevent and control fires. Fires endanger life and property. Smoke and odors create nuisances to surrounding property owners, cause air pollution, endanger personnel, and interfere with operations. Fires on compost facility sites are prohibited by local ordinances.

An adequate supply of water from five-inch non-potable water well is available at the facility. This well is located north of the Composting Area. This source can be used to fill an on-site 3,000-gallon water wagon. A stockpile of earth shall be maintained close to the wind row working area of the site.

Fire protection is provided by Sumter County Fire Rescue. In the event of a fire, call 911 to request assistance. The owner/operator is required to contact the Sumter County Fire Rescue Fire Prevention Bureau and have a site inspection for a fire safety survey conducted annually. The purpose of this inspection is to ensure the highest level of fire safety and to make Sumter County Fire Rescue familiar with the site and site operations. Suitable fire extinguishers, maintained in working order, are to be kept on the operations equipment and in all buildings. All existing signs and emergency lighting must be tested monthly and kept in an operational condition. Overall housekeeping must be frequently addressed to eliminate possible sources of fire.

8.4 Accident Prevention and Safety

Employees shall be instructed in the principles of first aid and safety, and in the specific operational procedures necessary to prevent accidents, including limitation of access. Accident precautionary measures shall be employed at the site. An adequate stock of first aid supplies shall be maintained at the site. The use of heavy equipment, the maneuvering of trucks and other vehicles create accident prevention problems at composting facilities. The remote location of the site makes it particularly important that personnel be oriented to accident hazards, trained in first aid, and provided with first aid supplies. For reasons of safety, access should be limited to those authorized to use the site for the composting operations. This standard shall be deemed to have been satisfied when:

1. At least one person trained in first aid is on duty during operating hours;
2. An educational program is maintained on safety and first aid;
3. Adequate first aid supplies are maintained at the site at all times.

8.5 Containment and Clean Up of Hazardous Materials Spills

At the Facility, most spills would likely be the result of equipment fuel, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, or coolants being accidently released onto to the ground. In most cases, the volume of spilled liquid is small and can be immediately recovered by absorbent products, swept, or shoveled into a non-absorbing container and disposed with routine domestic waste. Actual spill containment and recovery procedures should take into account the following:

- Level of training and expertise of personnel
- Availability of licensed cleanup contractors
- Equipment and materials available
- Amount and type of material removed
- Contamination potential

Should the contamination potential of the spill exceed the on-site capabilities of the Operator, based on the above parameters, the following parties should be notified for proper resolution:

- Local fire department
- Licensed contamination contractor

The disposal of all potentially hazardous liquids, such as used oil, should be done in approved containers. All used oil will be stored in accordance with Rule 62-710.401(6). The Facility maintains one approved container, approximately 450 gallons in size, which is emptied by a licensed hauler and disposed of at a proper facility, as necessary.

9.0 Emergency Preparedness Plan

9.1 Emergency Preparedness Meetings

The compost operation manager (site supervisor) shall hold quarterly emergency preparedness meetings with all office and site (composting) personnel to review the following:

- Emergency preparedness procedures
- Locations of fire extinguishers and other safety equipment
- Communication procedures

9.2 Communication

The compost operation manager (site supervisor) shall ensure that all office and site personnel are equipped with either a personal cellular telephone or a telephone proved by the operator. The compost operation manager (site supervisor) and office manager shall retain a list of all telephone numbers.

All other personnel shall be provided with the cellular telephone number of the compost operation manager (site supervisor) and office manager.

The following is a list of emergency contact numbers for the Facility (as of September 1, 2011):

- Site Superintendent – Jody Futch – (352) 348-2929
- Owner/Operator – R. Michael Lange – (352) 636-4710
- Black Gold Compost Company Office – (352) 748-0569
- Sumter County Fire Rescue – 911 or (352) 748-3886 or (352) 689-4500
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection Southwest District – (813) 632-7600

9.3 Fire

Fire is the most likely emergency at the Facility. As noted previously in this document, fire prevention procedures should be reviewed regularly and implemented at all times.

9.3.1 Equipment and General Response

A water tank for Fire Rescue use is located at the Facility entrance. A fire extinguisher is placed on each loader and tractor at the facility. Fire extinguishers are placed on interior walls of the bagging plant at fifty (50) foot intervals.

Electrical breakers are to be shut off immediately in an emergency. There is a clearly marked emergency shutoff switch on the outside of the Bagging Plant, at the northwest door.

9.3.2 Fire during Working Hours

In the event of a fire during operating hours, the compost operation manager (site supervisor) shall be the key person responsible for implementing the following:

1. Ensure that all compost personnel are accounted for and moved away from any potential danger areas. The preferred location would be the storage area for the Processed Material on the east side of the Bagging Plant.

2. Notify Sumter County Emergency Services via the 911 system.

3. Notify the office personnel. If needed, relocate office personnel to the storage area for Processed Material on the east side of the Bagging Plant.

4. If the fire is small enough, the water wagon and front end loader (loaded with sand) may be used in an attempt to extinguish.

5. No persons or vehicles, other than emergency services, will be allowed to enter the Facility until the fire has been extinguished.

9.3.3 Fire during Non-Working Hours

At the beginning of each working day, the compost operation manager (site supervisor) will inspect the composting wind rows for evidence of fires. If evidence of a fire is found, the above steps will be implemented.

In the event of a fire during non-operating hours, and if the Operator is notified, the compost operation manager (site supervisor) will be responsible for implementing the following:

1. Notify Sumter County Emergency Services via the 911 system.

2. Notify all office and site personnel and direct those personnel not to attempt to enter the facility.

3. Report to the Facility in order to assist Emergency Services and ensure that no persons enter the Facility.

9.4 Hurricanes

In the event that a hurricane or other large storm event is forecasted, the compost operation manager (site supervisor) will be responsible for implementing the following:

1. If a storm is forecasted to threaten the Facility within the next seven days, the Facility should stop accepting any Raw Materials.

2. If a storm is forecasted to threaten the Facility within the next seven days, every reasonable step should be taken to prepare the facility, as follows:

    - Slopes of wind rows should be reduced to limit the possibility of failure

- The Bagging Plant should properly screen and bag as must cured Composted Material as possible; however, the speed of the bagging equipment shall be increased in any way

- The curing piles should be reduced in height and covered, if possible

3. If a storm is forecasted to threaten the Facility within the next twelve hours, the Facility should be closed and all personnel should be removed from the Facility.

4. During the actual storm event, no personnel should be at the Facility.

5. After the storm event, the compost operation manager (site supervisor) shall inspect the Facility to determine if it is safe for other personnel to return.

6. The compost operation manager (site supervisor) shall notify other personnel if the Facility is sound.

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10.0 Discussion of Prohibitions from Florida Administrative Code

(Note: This Section was added as part of the September 7, 2011, revision.)

10.1 Prohibitions from F.A.C. 62-701.300

Responses in bold italics.

(1) General prohibition.

(a) No person shall store, process, or dispose of solid waste except as authorized at a permitted solid waste management facility or a facility exempt from permitting under this chapter.

The Facility is currently operating under Solid Waste Permit # 167962-006-SO/12.

(b) No person shall store, process, or dispose of solid waste in a manner or location that causes air quality standards to be violated or water quality standards or criteria of receiving waters to be violated.

Continued operation of this Facility, as designed and operated under the permit to be renewed, does not adversely affect air quality or water quality.

(2) Siting. Unless authorized by a Department permit or site certification in effect on May 27, 2001, or unless specifically authorized by another Department rule or a Department license or site certification based upon site-specific geological, design, or operational features, no person shall store or dispose of solid waste:

(a) In an area where geological formations or other subsurface features will not provide support for the solid waste;

The Facility is not located in an area where geological formations or other subsurface features will not provide support for the solid waste.

(b) Within 500 feet of an existing or approved potable water well unless storage or disposal takes place at a facility for which a complete permit application was filed or which was originally permitted before the potable water well was in existence. This prohibition shall not apply to any renewal of an existing permit that does not involve lateral expansion, nor to any vertical expansion at a permitted facility;

There is no storage of raw materials or composted materials within the required 500 foot setback of any approved potable well.

(c) In a dewatered pit unless the pit is lined and permanent leachate containment and special design techniques are used to ensure the integrity of the liner;

The Facility contains no dewatering pits.

(d) In any natural or artificial body of water including ground water and wetlands within the jurisdiction of the Department. This prohibition does not apply to areas of standing water that exist only after storm events, provided that the storage or disposal does not result in objectionable odors or sanitary nuisances;

There is no storage of material in any natural or artificial body of water.

(e) Within 200 feet of any natural or artificial body of water unless storage or disposal takes place at a facility for which a complete permit application was filed or which was originally permitted before the water body was in existence. This prohibition shall not apply to any renewal of an existing permit that does not involve lateral expansion, nor to any vertical expansion at a permitted facility. For purposes of this paragraph, a "body of water" includes wetlands within the jurisdiction of the Department, but does not include impoundments or conveyances which are part of an on-site, permitted stormwater management system, or bodies of water contained completely within the property boundaries of the disposal site which do not discharge from the site to surface waters. A person may store or dispose of solid waste within the 200 foot setback area upon demonstration to the Department that permanent leachate control methods will result in compliance with water quality standards and criteria. However, nothing contained herein shall prohibit the Department from imposing conditions necessary to assure that solid waste stored or disposed of within the 200 foot setback area will not cause pollution from the site in contravention of Department rules; and

There is no storage of material within the 200 foot setback of any natural or artificial body of water.

(f) On the right of way of any public highway, road, or alley.

There is no storage of material within the right-of-way of any public highway, road or alley.

(3) Burning. Open burning of solid waste is prohibited except in accordance with Chapter 62-256, F.A.C. Controlled burning of solid waste is prohibited except in a permitted incinerator, or in a facility in which the burning of solid waste is authorized by a site certification order issued under Chapter 403, Part II, F.S.

There is no burning of any kind allowed at the Facility.

(4) Hazardous waste. No hazardous waste shall be disposed of in a solid waste management facility unless such facility is permitted pursuant to Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.

There is no disposal of hazardous waste allowed at the Facility.

(5) PCBs. Disposal of liquids containing a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), or non-liquid PCBs in the form of contaminated soil, rags, or other debris, may be restricted or prohibited by 40 CFR Part 761. Persons managing PCBs are advised to consult that federal regulation before attempting to dispose of PCBs in any solid waste disposal unit in this state.

There is no disposal of material containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) allowed at the Facility.

(6) Biomedical waste.

(a) No biomedical waste shall be knowingly deposited in any solid waste management facility unless:

1. The solid waste facility is specifically permitted to receive untreated biomedical waste;

2. The biomedical waste has been properly incinerated so that little or no organic material remains in the ash residue, or treated by a process approved by the Department of Health, and the provisions in paragraph 62-701.520(5)(d), F.A.C., are complied with; or

3. The biomedical waste is generated by an individual as a result of self care, or care by a family member or other non health care provider. However, in order to reduce the chance of exposure to the public, home generators are advised to segregate and package such waste before disposal according to the guidelines for disposal of home-generated biomedical waste available from each county health department.

(b) No solid waste, including treated biomedical waste, shall be commingled with untreated biomedical waste unless the solid waste is being managed in the same manner as the untreated biomedical waste.

(c) Treated or untreated biomedical waste shall not be allowed to leak into the environment during transport.

There is no disposal of biomedical waste allowed at the Facility.

(7) Class I surface waters. The Department shall not issue a construction permit for a landfill within 3,000 feet of Class I surface waters.

There are no Class I surface waters located within 3,000 feet of the Facility.

(8) Special wastes for landfills. No person who knows or who should know of the nature of such solid waste shall dispose of the following wastes:

(a) Lead-acid batteries in any landfill;

(b) Used oil in any landfill, except as provided in Chapter 62-710, F.A.C.;

(c) Yard trash in a Class I landfill;

(d) White goods in any landfill; and

(e) Whole waste tires in any landfill, except as provided in Chapter 62-711, F.A.C.

The Facility is not classified as a landfill.

(9) Special wastes for waste-to-energy facilities. No person who knows or who should know of the nature of such solid waste shall dispose of lead-acid batteries, mercury-containing devices, or spent mercury-containing lamps in any waste-to-energy facility.

The Facility is not a waste-to-energy facility.

(10) Liquids restrictions.

(a) Noncontainerized liquid waste shall not be placed in solid waste disposal units which accept household waste or construction and demolition debris for disposal unless:

1. The liquid waste is household waste other than septic waste; or

2. The liquid waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from the solid waste disposal unit, or byproducts of the treatment of such leachate or gas condensate, and the solid waste disposal unit is lined and has a leachate collection system.

(b) Containers holding liquid waste shall not be placed in a solid waste disposal unit unless:

1. The container is a small container similar in size to that normally found in household waste;

2. The container is designed to hold liquids for use other than storage; or

3. The waste is household waste.

(c) Containers or tanks twenty gallons or larger in capacity shall either have one end removed or cut open, or have a series of punctures around the bottom to ensure

the container is empty and free of residue. The empty container or tank shall be compacted to its smallest practical volume for disposal.

The Facility does not accept any liquid waste.

(11) Used oil and oily wastes.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, no person may mix or commingle used oil with solid waste that is to be disposed of in landfills or directly dispose of used oil in landfills.

(b) Oily wastes, sorbents or other materials used for maintenance or to clean up or contain leaks, spills or accidental releases of used oil, and soils contaminated with used oil as a result of spills or accidental releases are not subject to the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

The Facility does not accept used oil or oily wastes.

(12) Yard trash. The prohibitions of this section apply to the storage, processing, or disposal of yard trash, except that paragraphs (2)(b) and (e) of this section are modified so that the following setback distances shall apply:

(a) 100 feet from off-site potable water wells, no setback required from on-site water wells; and

(b) 50 feet from water bodies.

The Facility does not accept yard trash.

(13) Tanks. The prohibitions in subsection (2) of this section do not apply to the storage or treatment of solid waste in tanks which meet the criteria of Chapter 62-761 or subsection 62-701.400(6), F.A.C. Instead, no such storage tank shall be installed within 500 feet of any existing community water supply system or any existing non-transient non-community water supply system, nor shall any tank be installed within 100 feet of any other existing potable water supply well.

There are no storage tanks as defined by Chapter 62-761 F.A.C. located at the Facility.

(14) CCA treated wood. CCA treated wood shall not be incorporated into compost or made into mulch, decorative landscape chips or any other wood product that is applied as a ground cover, soil or soil amendment. CCA treated wood may be ground and used as initial cover on interior slopes of lined solid waste disposal facilities provided it meets the criteria of subsection 62-701.200(53), F.A.C. CCA treated wood shall not be disposed of through open burning or through combustion in an air curtain incinerator.

The Facility does not accept or utilize CCA treated wood.

(15) Dust. The owner or operator of a solid waste management facility shall not allow the unconfined emissions of particulate matter in violation of paragraph 62- 296.320(4)(c), F.A.C.

Dust control procedures are outlined in Section 7.5 of this document.

(16) Indoor storage. The prohibitions in subsection (2) of this section do not apply to the storage or processing of solid waste indoors, provided that the indoor storage area has an impervious surface and a leachate collection system. For the purposes of this subsection, an impervious surface means either a poured concrete pad having a minimum thickness of four inches, or an asphalt concrete paving with both a minimum thickness of one and one-half inches and with an additional component to restrict leaching to ground water such as a soil cement sub-base, an epoxy seal or a geomembrane.

There will be no indoor storage of material at the Facility.

(17) Storage in vehicles or containers. The prohibitions in subsection (2) of this section do not apply to the storage of solid waste in an enclosed or covered vehicle or container, provided that such vehicle or container has either been unloaded or moved over public highways within the previous seven days, and provided also that reasonable efforts have been made to minimize leakage from the vehicle or container.

There is no long-term storage of material in containers or vehicles at the Facility. Vehicles and containers are utilized for the delivery of raw materials to the Facility and shipment of finished product from the Facility.

(18) Existing facilities. Those portions of facilities which were constructed prior to May 27, 2001, remain subject to the prohibitions that were in effect at the time the permit authorizing construction was issued. Lateral expansions of such facilities remain subject to the prohibitions that were in effect at the time the permit authorizing the lateral expansion was issued. For example, portions of facilities constructed prior to May 19, 1994 were subject to the prohibition against storing or disposing of solid waste within 500 feet of an existing or approved shallow water supply well, but are not subject to the prohibitions of paragraph (2)(b) of this section. However, lateral expansions of such facilities which occurred after May 19, 1994 are subject to the prohibitions of paragraph (2)(b) of this section.

10.2 Prohibitions from F.A.C. 62-709.300(7)

Responses in bold italics.

(7) Prohibitions.

(a) No person shall cause or allow the discharge of air pollutants that cause objectionable odor in violation of Chapter 62-296, F.A.C.

Odor control procedures are outlined in Section 7.3 of this document.

(b) The prohibitions of Rule 62-701.300, F.A.C., as well as the siting restriction of Rule 62-701.320(13), F.A.C., apply to facilities regulated under this chapter.

The prohibitions of Rule 62-701.300, F.A.C. are addressed as part of this document. The siting restrictions of Rule 62-701.320(13) do not apply as the Facility is not located within the vicinity of any operating airport.

(c) No solid waste processed in accordance with this chapter shall be placed in any natural or artificial body of water or wetland, unless authorized under a permit from the Department or a water management district, or in an, open sinkhole, or a dewatered pit.

The Facility will not store material in any natural or artificial body of water, wetland, any open sinkhole, or dewatering pit.

(d) No treated or untreated biomedical waste, as regulated by Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., shall be accepted at composting facilities.

The Facility does not accept treated or untreated biomedical waste.

(e) Used oil, hazardous waste and asbestos-containing waste shall not be processed into compost except for small quantities normally found in household waste.

The Facility does not accept hazardous waste, asbestos-containing waste, or household waste.

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11.0 Appendix

The following documents are attached to this manual:

Copy of 62-709, F.A.C.

Environmental Resource Permit

Composting Record
Daily Log Sheet
Temperature and Sample Log
Rainfall Record
Litter / Dust Log
Odor / Dust Complaint Checklist
Non-Potable Well Certification

Form 62-709.901 (2)

Soil Map—Sumter County, Florida

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sumter County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Jul 18, 2012

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 13, 2010—Mar 11, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Sumter County, Florida (FL119)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
6	Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
27	Sumterville fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.3	0.3%
33	Sparr fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	27.4	25.7%
39	Mabel fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.4	2.3%
40	Millhopper sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	19.6	18.4%
44	Oldsmar fine sand, bouldery subsurface	13.6	12.7%
46	Ft. Green fine sand, bouldery subsurface	18.7	17.5%
53	Tavares fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	7.3	6.9%
65	Candler sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.1	2.0%
66	Arredondo fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	15.2	14.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**106.8**	**100.0%**